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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18th, 1913.

The recently published Consular Report on the Trade of Hankow in 1912 contains the following interesting particulars of an attempt to revive the tea trade of Hunan and Hupeh:—"The authorities appear to be at length waking up to the danger of extinction which threatens the tea trade of Hankow, which with Kiukiang is the chief producing centre remaining in China. It is long since primitive methods and the policy of *laissez faire* have relegated the teas of China to a position in the world's markets inferior to those of Ceylon and India. Russia remains the only country in which China teas can be said to be predominant, and if present conditions continue, the loss of this market also can only be a question of time. The Hunan Government has now devised a scheme, the principle of which is to induce an improvement in the quality by limiting the quantity of tea for export. This is to be effected by establishing a monopoly embracing the packing and the marketing of the finished article to the foreign-buying buyers at a fixed price. A liberal schedule of fees payable by the Chinese hongs engaged in the trade is of course added to bring grist to the official mill. It would be unfair to deny any motive to the officials responsible for it except that of collecting revenue, but it is quite certain that the proposal will not achieve its avowed object of improving the quality. In the first place, any monopoly is a violation of Treaty, and in the second place monopolies lend themselves to

corruption. Endless difficulties would also arise in connection with deliveries of teas to a number of competing foreign buyers from the single godown of the monopolist guild, itself composed of rival tea hongs. No scheme can have any useful result which does not provide for the erection of modern factories in each tea district, under capable, that is to say, foreign, supervision. It is not only the method of preparation which stands in need of reform, but also the method of growing, and this such factories would be able to secure by taking in hand the education of the producers themselves and insisting on buying only leaves of a standard quality." We quote these remarks at length, for they contain a pertinent exposure of the failure of Chinese official methods when it comes to dealing with a useful reform that touches on the daily life of the people. It is certainly a hopeful sign that the bureaucracy should have given thought at all to such a question as China's tea trade, and have made suggestions, however futile, for improving it (it may be recalled that the programme of the late SUEI CHIAO-JEN, on his appointment as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, contained no mention of the tea trade), but the suggestion only serves to show how hopeless it is to look for help from official activities. The scheme now put forward for Hunan and Hupeh was advocated some time ago for the Tibetan trade: the tea growers of Szechuan were so careless or unscrupulous in their preparation of the leaf (or stalk) for that market that it was passing out of favour even with the Tibetans, so the provincial authorities, alarmed at the prospect of the substitution of Indian tea and consequent loss of revenue, proposed to establish a monopoly in the shape of a Government Tea Company, which alone should be permitted to sell. "In vain is the net spread in the sight of the bird"—the dealers of Szechuan showed little anxiety to be improved out of existence, and the scheme came to naught, as, we doubt not, the Hunan monopoly will also, if it has not done so already. The Foochow Trade Report repeats the tale of futile attempts at improvement, with the same pessimistic note: "Java is a cloud on the Foochow tea dealers' horizon, which is becoming more ominous every year. In quantity (which the native producers seem chiefly to aim at regardless of quality, and in spite of the efforts of the somewhat nebulous Tea Improvement Society) the crop (as a whole) promised to reach, if not exceed, the heavy figures of the 1911 season." The rapid comparative decline of the China tea trade, despite the efforts that have been made in recent years to establish a China tea cult in England, is so significant that we may be pardoned for quoting once more the figures. In 1888 China exported 289,067,000 pounds of tea, as against some 90,000,000 pounds from British India; twenty years later the figures were 210,133,000 for China, and 2,801,300 for Indian export, in addition to which the export from Ceylon had more than tripled itself during the same time. The *laissez faire* alluded to in the Hankow Trade Report is but too apparent, for whatever effective measures have been taken to improve the trade, or to prevent its further decline (there is a slight improvement in the export figures during the present century), have come from outside. It is to be feared, however, that it is too late now to do much, and that the most that can be hoped for any reforms will be the preservation of the markets not already lost. The teas of India and Ceylon have now gained so firm a hold on the taste of most countries that, even if improvements in cultivation made it possible to produce a China tea of the same quality at the same price, the tea-consuming public of those lands could not be induced to change its habits and transfer its custom.

"Random Reflections" are unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

A Concert is being arranged to take place at the City Hall on Saturday, September 6th, in aid of the building fund of the Diocesan Girls' School.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. W. Carpenter to act as Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 28th ultimo.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA ON THE "ADAMASTOR."

We are informed that two cases of cholera were discovered on the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* on Saturday, one of which proved fatal. The patients were immediately removed to hospital, and the cruiser, which was expected to leave for Portugal shortly, went into quarantine.

## THE TYPHOON.

## RAPID APPROACH FROM APARRI.

The typhoon yesterday was sufficiently alarming, though it passed about 30 miles to the southward of the Colony. It is probable that Macao felt its full force. Happily, comparatively little damage was done in Hongkong. On inquiry at the Observatory last night we learnt from Mr. Claxton, the Director, that the typhoon had come all the way from Yap. It was a little to the East of Aparri at 6 a.m. on Saturday morning. From Aparri to Hongkong is about 600 miles, so that it travelled at an extraordinary rate to reach Hongkong in thirty hours. It increased in velocity after passing Aparri, and on the latter part of its journey it must have travelled at the rate of over twenty miles an hour. The red signals were hoisted at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and at 10.50 the lights representing the black signals went up, indicating that the typhoon was within 300 miles of the Colony. Until about 10.25 p.m. on Saturday a moderate wind had prevailed locally, but at that hour there came a squall which registered 58 miles an hour. Then the velocity fell again to 10 miles up to midnight. After that it rose fairly steadily right up to about 11.30 a.m. yesterday, when the maximum squall occurred, showing a velocity of 105 miles an hour. It dropped to 72 miles at noon, and steadily fell to 20 miles at 10 p.m. last night. These velocities are by the Dines anemometer. The old Robinson cup anemometer only records mean velocities, which are in the proportion of 10 to 7. So that 70 miles by the Dines would be 100 by the Robinson anemometer.

The lowest reading of the barometer was 29.277 at 11.30 a.m. yesterday, and by 9 p.m. last night it had risen to 29.755. These records have been corrected for diurnal variation and reduced to sea level.

## COMPARATIVELY LITTLE DAMAGE.

All the small craft found their way to the shelters—at Causeway Bay and Mongkoktsui—on Saturday evening and, as is customary when the black signals are up, the steamers in the harbour made ready for eventualities. When the three bombs were fired about five o'clock yesterday morning, big steamers moved away from the wharves, and proceeded out through the Lyeemoon Pass to seek shelter in Junk Bay.

The wind continued to blow with considerable force and a very high sea was running in the harbour, sweeping the Praya and doing damage to the roadway which will cost a very large sum to repair. Quite early in the day the signals disappeared both from H.M.S. *Tamar* and Blackhead's Point, but at 9.50 the Director of the Observatory informed us by telephone that the typhoon was still approaching the island, and it was at that hour uncertain whether it would pass to the South or the East. In either case, Mr. Claxton said no great increase of wind was anticipated. He added the information that no typhoon signals could be hoisted at Blackhead's Hill, and that telegraphic communication with the Observatory was interrupted. At 11.30 came the extraordinary squall referred to above, and soon after noon, there were indications that the typhoon was passing to South of the Colony. The wind moderated and the sea calmed down.

So far as could be ascertained last evening the damage done by the typhoon, considering its strength and duration, was not great. Several junks and lighters foundered. One lighter, laden with hemp, belonging to Holt's godowns, foundered; another of the firm's lighters got alongside Blake Pier, and did much damage to the pier as well as to herself by bumping against it. A hard-wood fender had drifted from the Naval Yard up to the pier. Either the lighter or this fender badly smashed one of the iron landing stairways. The lighter was heeling over a little yesterday afternoon, indicating that she was making water. A lighter was sunk alongside the Star Ferry Wharf, and a large fishing junk foundered at the Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's pier. The Ferry Wharf has suffered some damage to the lighter parts of the structure, and all the Chinese piers east and west of the town are more or less in a state of wreckage.

The Statue pier smashed, as usual, collapsed, also the match on the ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club which had been erected for the promenade concert which has twice been postponed on account of the weather. A match covering at the V.R.C. was also blown down. While the storm was at its height yesterday morning an electric wire near the City Hall was blown down, coming in contact with a coolie and electrocuting him.

The eastern end of the city has suffered severely from the storm. All the binding has been washed away along Queen's Road East, the tramway is strewn with stones

and the wreckage from junks and piers. A number of godowns were flooded besides numerous ground floor shops, the occupants of which had to seek shelter in the Wanchai Police Station. A small dredger, which we understand belongs to the Government, lies wrecked near Arsenal Street, only her crane and boiler showing above the waterline. The hull of a junk was also drifting in the same vicinity, and apparently the vessel had been smashed to pieces alongside the Praya wall. The fate of her crew is unknown.

Three other junks were observed to founder near Jardine's in the height of the gale when no assistance could reach them. Two of them have completely vanished, but the third is lying off Kellett Island with only her masts and part of her stern showing above the waterline. What has happened to the crews is unknown. There have been no reports to the police concerning them, and although much wreckage has been washed up along the eastern praya, no bodies have been discovered, so it is hoped that they have managed to make their escape.

Some little anxiety is felt concerning the whereabouts of a party of members of the Corinthian Yacht Club who left for Chungchau on a turtle hunting expedition on Saturday. As all the members of the party are competent yachtsmen, however, it is scarcely likely that they would be taken unawares, and they are in all probability in shelter awaiting a favourable opportunity to return to Hongkong.

Two well-known yachtsmen went out sailing on Saturday afternoon, one of whom was bound for Macao. No news of their whereabouts was received in the Colony last night.

The news spread in the Colony yesterday that his Excellency the Governor was out in the typhoon on the Government launch *Stanley*, but it was generally felt that his Excellency and the master of the vessel would be sufficiently weather-wise to get into a safe anchorage. His Excellency returned last night between 6 and 7 o'clock by train, having landed at Taipo.

The U.S.S. *Wilmington*, which was lying outside Taikeo Docks, fired a couple of guns during the night as signals of distress, and a tug from the Docks went to her assistance and towed her to safety.

The Peak tram cars ran at irregular intervals during the day, but the electric trams and the Kowloon ferry boats were unable to run until late in the afternoon.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## THE GOVERNMENT MINT LOOTED.

CANTON, August 15th.

In the afternoon of the 13th, when it was made known that the mutiny of the 1st regiment of the 2nd Brigade had been subdued, the Luk Kwan soldiers guarding the Government Mint demanded a reward from the Director, who handed out a sum of \$60,000 in twenty-cent pieces for distribution. This amount they regarded as too small, and threatened to put to death the Director and the officials in charge. The latter at once fled in alarm. The soldiers then opened the strong room and took away with them over \$1,000,000 in coins and about 100,000 taels worth of bullion. The empty Mint is now guarded by a corps of Lung's soldiers.

## ENCAMPMENTS BURNED.

Late on Wednesday night the encampments of the 4th Brigade of the Land Army on the North Parade ground were set ablaze, and the soldiers (about 4,000) all fled to Yintong, where they have been remaining without encampments or provisions. It is reported that these encampments were set on fire by a certain Brigade of the Land Army, which had strongly protested against the 4th Brigade signifying their loyalty to Lung by flying a red banner.

## GENERAL LUNG.

Yesterday afternoon General Lung, with several hundreds of his soldiers, made a tour of inspection around the Old City.

It is said that, as the Tath's Yamen has been partially destroyed by fire, General Lung and Wong Sze Lung will make the Bannermen's Club house (New Bund) their temporary yamen.

August 16th.

Yesterday there was great excitement in the city in consequence of reports of feverish activity for a battle between the Luk Kwan and General Lung's troops, owing to an alleged intention on the part of General Lung to disband the whole of the Luk Kwan troops. It appears, however, that there was no real foundation for this alarm, which was actually spread by Luk Kwan soldiers who had looted the city, and had not been able to get away with their booty. Their object apparently was to scare the inhabitants, and to cause them to remove their belongings elsewhere so that the looters by mingling among them might be able to escape the attentions of the police. The public, however, are still far from being assured.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, August 17th.

Wu Hon-man, ex-Tutuh of Kwang-tung, arrived at Shimbashi last night, guarded by Japanese detectives. He left the station in a motor-car.

Sun Yat-sen and other leaders of the rebellion are still in Japan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## VENEREAL DISEASES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD REPORT.

LONDON, August 18th.

It appears that there has been a Local Government Board Enquiry into venereal disease at the instance of Mr. John Burns during the past year.

The report was issued on Friday evening.

It expresses disapproval of notification as tending to concealment and delay in treatment, and hopes that the operation of the Insurance Act will lead to the detection of much of the disease hitherto neglected. It further says that the disease could be made outstanding if early recourse to skilled treatment could be made the rule instead of the exception. This result was impossible unless a very frank attitude on the whole subject is adopted, and the importance of its public health aspect realised.

## CHESTERFIELD BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, August 16th.

Mr. Asquith has telegraphed to Mr. Kenyon, the nominee of the Miners' Federation and the Dockers' Union, wishing him success.

The Miners' Federation Executive have repudiated Mr. Kenyon whom the Derbyshire miners are supporting.

A split among the miners on the subject of Liberalism and Labour is expected.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a message to Mr. Christie, declares that the Government are afraid to interfere with the open organisation of Ulster to resist Home Rule because the majority of people in Great Britain would support Ulster in resisting.

A later telegram states that Messrs. Kenyon, Christie, and Scurr (Socialist) have been duly nominated at Chesterfield.

## GOVERNOR SULZER REFUSES TO SURRENDER EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

ALBANY, August 16th.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn of New York has called upon Governor Sulzer to surrender executive authority.

Governor Sulzer has locked the doors of the Capitol and placed numerous guards over them. He has proposed that he and Glynn should prepare a statement of the case for presentation to the Courts, and this will probably be done.

LATER.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn has declined to submit the question to the Courts, and declares his intention to perform the functions of Governor.

## CYCLONE SWEEPS CANADA.

LONDON, August 16th.

A message from Winnipeg states that a cyclone has swept the North-West over an area 100 miles wide and 700 miles long.

The damage done to the grainfields in Manitoba and part of Saskatchewan is very heavy, many barns and granaries being unroofed or overturned.

LATER.

Later details received regarding the cyclone considerably modify the reports of the damage done. Though the crops have been flattened, the grain is only in the milk stage and may recover under a hot sun, in which the loss would be fractional; also, the downpour should make the yield greater.

## THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, August 16th.

The Unionist Headquarters at Belfast have received letters from Orangemen in Vancouver enclosing £210 sterling, and from Melbourne enclosing £200 as contributions to fight against Home Rule.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE BALKANS.

## DEMobilISATION IN FULL SWING.

LONDON, August 17th.

Reuter's correspondent has arrived at Sofia from Bukharest, and says that demobilisation is in full swing, at every station and field. The trains are crammed with the disbanded soldiers, who all looked well and were in excellent spirits, giving no impression of a beaten Army. On the contrary, their bearing was most soldierly and disciplined. Among the Army there is great bitterness against Roumania, whose intervention, they declare, reduced Bulgaria to impotence.

The foreign Military Attachés seem to think that the position of the Bulgarians when the armistice was concluded was decidedly favourable. They were actually in the process of out-flanking the Greek Army, which in a couple of days had been enveloped and forced to retreat.

The scenes in the country, at the stations, and in Sofia betoken a spirit of national rising against the misfortune. The people are hailing the troops with a great patriotic enthusiasm.

## REJOICINGS AT SOFIA.

When the troops of the Sofia division returned they were acclaimed by large crowds, who showered flowers over them. King Ferdinand was crowned with a wreath of leaves as he rode at the head of a number of high officers, who were similarly wreathed.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

## THE KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, August 16th.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday. The Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, and the Speaker in the House of Commons, read the King's Speech. It said that the visit of President Poincaré was a source of great gratification, and the manifestations of goodwill to which it gave rise afford a fresh guarantee of the continuance of the cordial friendship uniting the two countries.

## THE BALKAN WAR.

The speech refers to the Conference of Balkan delegates in London which agreed on a Treaty of Peace, and much regrets that the renewal of hostilities between the different nationalities again created a state of war accompanied by many deplorable incidents.

## THE KING'S SATISFACTION.

"It is satisfactory," the Speech proceeds, "that the Conference of belligerents at Bukharest has led to the cessation of hostilities, which I hope will be permanent. It is a cause of great satisfaction to me that the Great Powers have kept constantly in touch with each other, and my Government has done all in its power to facilitate the interchange of views, and co-operation in action through the Ambassadors in London."

## THE SOUDAN LOANS.

The Speech further expresses satisfaction in the passing of the Soudan Temperance and Mental Deficiency Bills. The King had pleasure in assenting to the Soudan Loan Bills, which His Majesty confidently hoped would not only add to the prosperity of that territory, but would afford increased sources of supply to the cotton industry of Britain.

## COLONIAL LEGAL APPEALS.

The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill will, His Majesty concluded, "assure that the Supreme Tribunal of the Empire will be fully and adequately constituted so as to meet the growing requirements of my Indian Empire and my Dominions Overseas."

## BETTER CONDITIONS FOR POSTMEN.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, August 16th.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the conditions of Post Office servants recommends increased pay. Trade-Union recognition, a 48 hours' week for postmen, and no abolition of Christmas boxes.

## LONDONDERRY QUIET.

LONDON, August 16th.

Londonderry was quiet on the arrival of the troops.







# THE BANK LINE. LIMITED.

(ANDREW WEIR &amp; CO.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO TAKE PLACE AS MAY BE ARRANGED FROM HONGKONG TO

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE AND TACOMA. CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.  
From Hongkong: 30th August. Connecting with "TYMERIC" 12th Sept.  
From Colombo: 12th Sept.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to  
**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,**  
MANAGING AGENTS.

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

### EASTWARD.

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR," 4,600 tons, Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 20th August.  
S.S. "DILWARA," 5,328 tons, Captain G. N. Ramo, R.N.R., will be despatched to YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 24th August.

### WESTWARD.

S.S. "THONGWA," 6,298 tons, Captain O. M. Robins, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 19th August.  
S.S. "TORILLA," 5,205 tons, Capt. C. J. Swanson, will be despatched as above on 23rd August.  
The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.For Freight or passage, apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,**  
AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1913.

# "THE BIG 4"

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

	COMFORT.	FROM HONGKONG calling at
<b>MONGOLIA</b> 27,000 tons, twin screws.		SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
<b>MANCHURIA</b> 27,000 tons, twin screws.		KOBE (via Inland Sea),
<b>KOREA</b> 18,000 tons, twin screws.	SAFETY.	YOKOHAMA and HONO-
<b>SIBERIA</b> 18,000 tons, twin screws.		LULU (the "Paradise of the
<b>NILE</b> ... 11,000 tons.		Pacific) through Service via
<b>ALPS</b> ... 10,200 tons.	SPEED.	NEW YORK to Europe.
<b>PELUSIA</b> ... 9,000 tons.		

### SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.

Lights, Fans, Swimming Tank, Band, Cuisine, Games, Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and Bilge Keels.

The Cost: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is but £120. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £65 to London (return ticket £109) and to San Francisco £36. SPECIAL RATES to Officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.	Tons	Starting
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Aug., at 1 P.M.
PERIA	9,000	SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 20th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 4th Oct., at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200	TUESDAY, 14th Oct., at Noon.
MANCHURIA	27,000	TUESDAY, 21st Oct., at 1 P.M.
NILE	11,000	TUESDAY, 28th Oct., at 3 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 9th Nov., at 1 P.M.

• INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
Passengers holding through Tickets have the privilege of travelling by Train between KOBE and YOKOHAMA Free of Charge.

### HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

FROM HONGKONG.	Arrive Manila.	FROM MANILA.	Due Hongkong.
15th Sept. ... PERIA	15th Sept.	14th Aug. ... MONGOLIA	16th Aug.
14th Oct. ... CHINA	16th Oct.	2nd Sept. ... PERIA	4th Sept.
23rd Oct. ... NILE	30th Oct.	10th Sept. ... KOREA	12th Sept.
25th Nov. ... PERIA	27th Nov.	24th Sept. ... SIBERIA	26th Sept.
30th Dec. ... CHINA	1st Jan.	2nd Oct. ... CHINA	4th Oct.

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

King's Building (opposite Blake Pier). TELEPHONE No. 141.

O. H. RITTER, Acting Agent.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition—San Francisco—1915.

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN, VIA SHANGHAI.

For STEAMER To SAIL

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND	MAGELLAN	On 25th Aug., at 7 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Est.	
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CHILI	On 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
	Capt. Eschenaer	

TRANSHIPMENT on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA, at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours Railway from MARSEILLES to LONDON. Interpreters meet passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to  
**M. C. DE BUSSIERRE, ACTING AGENT,**  
QUEEN'S BUILDING

# HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1913.

8 a.m. FATSHAN.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
9 p.m. FATSHAN.	2 p.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

TUESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1913.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. KINSHAN.
9 p.m. FATSHAN.	2 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. HONAM.

A Telephone Service has been recently installed on the Canton Company's Steamers. Day Steamers Call No. 776, Night Steamers Call No. 775.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. SUI AN, Tons 1,651.

### HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

### MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

### SUNDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1913.

The Company's Steamship

### "SUI AN"

Will depart from the Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This Steamer connects with the Excursion Steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

### FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 588 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANLU". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the  
**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,**  
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

**SAN FRANCISCO**

**SCENIC ROUTE**

TRANS-PACIFIC

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA**

TRANS-CONTINENTAL

**WESTERN PACIFIC**

**DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.**

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—21 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU ... 22,000 tons.

S.S. CHIYO MARU ... 22,000 tons.

S.S. SHINYO MARU ... 22,000 tons.

AND

S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (Intermediate)

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 tons. (Intermediate)

Hongkong to San Francisco via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—String Orchestra, Daily Tank Bathing, Cricket, Baseball, Dances, and Free Newspaper containing World's Happenings by Wireless.

**WESTERN PACIFIC-DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.**

The T.K.K. Liners connect at San Francisco with the Palatial Trains of the Western-Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Standard Sleepers.

Through Tourists' Sleepers.

Dining Cars—Observation Cars.

Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots.

New Landscapes—Electric Fans—Hundred of Miles through the Gorgeous Scenery of the Sierras—Feather River Canon—and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.

Convenient connections at Chicago with Trains for New York (Transatlantic Steamers) and other Eastern ports.

When taking out Passage over the San Francisco Scenic-Route ask for Ticket form No. 626.

**C. LACY GOODRICH,**  
GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT,  
75, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA and KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

# AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government  
MONTHLY FAST SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE)  
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUVA AND PORT SAID.  
S.S. "AFRICA," 8,340 tons, will leave as above on 15th Sept. at 4 p.m.  
Superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class passengers, no mix-up, no tip, no inside cabins. Doctor, Stewardess, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.  
FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice), £50 1st, £36 2nd, £19 3rd Class.  
MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE) VIA STRAITS (CALCUTTA), COLOMBO, ADEN, SUVA AND PORT SAID.  
S.S. "VORWAERTS," 12,900 tons, will leave as above about 2nd Sept.  
These Steamers of large tonnage are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for Saloon Passengers. No Surtax. Doctor, Stewardess, Wireless Telegraphy.RAILWAY FARES: Trieste-London.  
BY SIMPLON EXPRESS:  
Via Venice, Milan, Simplon, Lugano, Paris, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £23.15, II £16.16.  
Via Venice, Milan, St. Gothard, Lucerne, Bâle, Lausanne, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £23.15, II £16.16.  
BY GERMANY EXPRESS:  
Via Vienna, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, Class I £21.11, II £16.9.  
BY TAVERN EXPRESS:  
Via Munich, Cologne, Hook or Flushing, Class I £21.12, II £16.15.

### TO SHANGHAI.

S.S. "AFRICA," 8,340 tons, will leave as above on 31st August, at 6 A.M.  
FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, £26 1st, £24 2nd, £12 3rd Class.

### TO KOBE VIA SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "AUSTRIA," 14,000 tons, will leave as above about 30th August.  
Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea & Danube, also North & South America.**SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,**

Hongkong, 19th August 1913. Prince's Building.

# SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

## GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, & YEDDO	"YEDDO"	7,200	On 7th Sept.
KOBE and MOJI			

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to  
**ARTHUR NILSSON & Co.,**  
YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

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# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &amp;c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due	Due
to	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
Steamer	Noon, SATURDAY	Steamer	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
ARCADIA	Aug. 30	MACEDONIA	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
DEVANHA	Sept. 13	MALWA	Oct. 11	Oct. 17
ASSAYE	Sept. 27	MOOLTAN	Oct. 25	Oct. 31
CHINA	October 11	Through Steamer	Nov. 8	Nov. 14
DELTA	October 25	MARMORA	Nov. 22	Nov. 28
INDIA	Nov. 8	MOLDAVIA	Dec. 6	Dec. 12

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On and after the present date the Fares to London and Marseilles will be as follows:—

On and after the present date the Fares to London and Marseilles will be as follows:—

LONDON						
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£55.	Return	£97.
	"B"	"	"	£29.	"	£49.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£44.	"	£66.
	"B"	"	"	£24.	"	£36.
MARSEILLES						
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£51.	Return	£91.
	"B"	"	"	£25.	"	£45.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£42.	"	£63.
	"B"	"	"	£23.	"	£35.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE FARES, there will be a charge of £10 for each passenger for the use of the Cabin and Stateroom, and of £5 for each passenger for the use of the Dining Room and Saloon.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG About	Due MARSEILLES About	Due LONDON About
NAMUR	Aug. 20	Sept. 25	Oct. 5
NANKIN	September 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 19
NYANZA	September 17	October 24	Nov. 2
NOBE	October 1	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
NILE	October 15	Nov. 19	Nov. 29
STRIA	October 29	Dec. 2	Dec. 11
SUMATEA	November 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 24

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON:  
1st Saloon £50 Single: £75 Return.  
2nd Saloon £25 " £37 " £52 "  
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%. For Further Particulars, apply to—**F. A. HEWITT,**  
SUPERINTENDENT

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP. VIA SINGA.	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Soyeda,	16,000	WED'DAY, 27th Aug., at Daylight.
FORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope,	16,000	WED'DAY, 10th Sept., at D'light.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. Teranaka, AWA MARU Capt. R. Shimizu,	12,500 12,500	TUESDAY, Aug., at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 9th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takada, KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler,	9,500 9,500	WED'DAY, 27th Aug., at Noon WED'DAY, 24th Sept., at Noon
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	KIRIN MARU Capt. M. Deguchi,	6,000	SATURDAY, 23rd August.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	JINSEN MARU Capt. Richards,	6,000	MONDAY, 18th August.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser,	16,000	THURSDAY, 28th Aug., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. Noguchi,	12,000	MONDAY, 18th August.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler,	9,500	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., at 11 A.M.

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only.

## REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA Return.	KOBE Return.	MOJI Return.	NAGASAKI Return.
1st Class	£135	£122	£108	£95
2nd "	£81	£75	£65	£57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—  
**T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.**

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241.

[11-12-13]



## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE MINERS' STRIKE AT VANCOUVER.

Victoria (B.C.), August 16th.

The presence of the militia is checking the rioting in the coal fields, but the Ladysmith district is still under mob rule. Scores of non-unionists have been escorted from the towns, and Orientals have been driven out.

Four hundred additional troops have been despatched from Vancouver to Victoria. A number of mine managers have been forced to take refuge in the hills, business men are leaving the towns, and a number of houses have been burnt.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

WHY GERMANY DESIGNED TO PARTICIPATE.

BERLIN, August 17th.

The semi-official newspaper "Norddeutsche" says that the German Government, which was approached on the question of participation in the San Francisco exhibition in the friendliest way, did not reach a decision not to participate with a light heart, but the Government has to reckon on the reluctance of German commercial circles, which was due to a general weariness of exhibitions. The inauguration of the Panama Canal would probably afford a fitting opportunity of showing the interest of Germany in this mighty achievement, for which the world was indebted to the United States.

## MEXICAN PAPERS ATTACK AMERICAN DOCTOR.

New York, August 17th.

A telegram from Mexico states that most of the newspapers violently attack Dr. Hale, who had been in Mexico some months before Mr. Lind for the purpose of informing President Wilson of the situation. Dr. Hale has received dozens of warnings of his danger of arrest and expulsion.

## THE DAVIS CUP.

NOW FOREIGN AND DUTABLE.

New York, August 17th.

Customs officers at New York seized the Davis Cup, and when the English tennis players arrived, refused to return it till the duty was paid, declaring that the cup became foreign property when the Englishmen won it.

## THE PRIZE RING.

SYDNEY, August 17th.

Bill Lang defeated Petty Officer Curran on points in a twenty round contest.

## INTERESTING SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, August 16th.

Kaid Maclean has become engaged to the daughter of the late General Sir Harry Prendergast.

## MRS. PANKHURST.

LONDON, August 17th.

Mrs. Pankhurst has gone to France to undergo a cure.

## "DAILY MAIL" WATERPLANE RACE.

LONDON, August 17th.

Amid sunshine and calm the Daily Mail waterplane race for £5,000, confined to machines with British engines, commenced on Saturday.

Mr. Hawker, on a Sopwith biplane, left Southampton, cheered by throngs of people, on the 1,600 mile course round Great Britain, via Ramsgate, Yarmouth, Aberdeen, Cromarty, Oban, Dublin, and Falmouth. Flying high and fast, he was again cheered at the various coast towns.

Mr. McClean, the only other competitor, starts later in the afternoon.

A later message says that Hawker arrived at Yarmouth in four and a-half hours. McClean is expected to start on Monday.

## ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 17th.

Kent drew with Somerset at Taunton. Hants beat Sussex at Southampton by five wickets.

Leicestershire defeated Worcestershire at Worcester by eight runs.

Lancashire beat Middlesex at Liverpool by an innings and 11 runs.

Gloucestershire beat Warwickshire at Cheltenham by 247 runs.

Yorkshire beat Surrey by an innings and 19 runs at the Oval.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ninety-sixth ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 16th inst. in the City Hall, when the ninety-sixth report of the Court of Directors was submitted. Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Chairman), presided, and there were present:—Messrs. G. Friesland, C. S. Gubbay, P. H. Holyoak, G. R. Laurence, F. Lieb, W. L. Pattenden, J. A. Plummer, H. A. Siebs and the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim (Directors), Messrs. N. J. Stabb (Chief Manager), A. C. Hynes, W. R. P. Thurstfield, F. H. Thomas, A. H. Barlow, G. M. Young, P. C. Potts, W. H. Purcell, D. H. Silas, L. N. Lee, A. J. P. Purnett, F. B. L. Bowley, A. R. Lowe, E. Howard, L. Berindoague, S. H. Michael, W. Dunbar, J. H. N. Mody, E. H. Ray, S. R. Carhill, E. M. H. Nemazee, D. K. Moss, J. W. C. Bonnar, J. W. Taylor, A. E. Griffin, C. Pemberton, W. E. Clarke, Ellis Kadoorie, Rev. L. Robert, Messrs. Tang Chi Ngan, Ho Wing, Chau Siu Ki, Tsang Foo, Lau Tak Po, Wong Leung Hin, Yeung Hin Pong, Ho Fook and Lo Cheung Shiu.

The Chief Manager read the notice convening the meeting. The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, I shall, with your permission, take them as read. I think you will agree that another very satisfactory result is added to the records of the Bank, and I trust you will approve of the proposed division of profits, which is practically the same as the distribution made at this time last year, viz:—

A dividend of £2 per share.  
\$250,000 added to the silver reserve fund.

\$250,000 written off Bank premises account. The balance remaining to be carried forward to the current half-year amounts to \$2,052,452.91, being some \$41,000 more than was brought in from the previous account. You will see from the report that a part of our earnings has again been diverted to writing down sterling reserve fund investments. The great demands on capital of late and consequent high rates of interest obtainable have caused a further decline in all first class securities, making it necessary to adjust our book values below the point which, last year, we had hoped would prove low water mark. Our holding of £1,900,000 Consols has been written down from £200,000 to £284,000 and now stands in the books at 72, and other sterling securities from £334,000 to £329,100; to effect these adjustments and maintain the fund at £1,500,000 we purchased £45,000 3 per cent. exchequer bonds due 1930 at 97½, which have been placed in the books at 93. The net cost, viz., £43,918 11s. 11d. at 1/11 9/10—\$447,340.60, was, as already mentioned, met out of the half-year's profits. Recent experience makes one somewhat diffident in venturing an opinion with regard to future values of even first class securities; I shall therefore confine myself to the remark that our investments seem to be written down to very conservative figures. I may mention that the same remark also applies to investments outside the sterling reserve fund, appearing in the accounts under heading of "Indian Government Rupee Paper," and "Colonial and other securities." Apart from the sterling reserve fund, there are few changes of outstanding interest in the figures of the balance sheet. The total of current accounts and fixed deposits in gold is £9,300,000 against £10 millions on 31st December last and £9½ millions on 30th June, 1912, and silver current accounts and fixed deposits stand at \$30 lacs below the December figures, but \$30 lacs higher than at this time last year. Bills payable show an increase of some \$10 millions compared with the figures of a year ago, while on the other side of the account, cash, coin lodged with the Government against note-issues, and bullion in hand and in transit, taken together, are \$7½ millions against \$69 millions on 30th June, 1912. Bills discounted, loans and credits and bills receivable approximate closely to the figures at this period last year. The only other item to which I shall refer is Bank premises account. This now stands at \$61 lacs and will be further increased during the present half year by some \$6 or \$7 lacs for expenditure still to be met. I am sure the policy of continuing to write down our property will commend itself to you. The new building in London is nearing completion and you will be pleased to hear that we expect to move in some time next month.

TRADE CONDITIONS AND THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA. Active trade conditions practically all over the world and a good demand for money in most countries have been the features of the period under review, and China, notwithstanding political unrest, has shared in the general activity to a greater extent than might have been expected. If we take into consideration the unprecedentedly large accumulations of silver, in the form of bars, dollars, and sycee in Shanghai and North China. Owing to unsettled conditions hard currency has no doubt gravitated to the Treaty ports as being the safest depositories and trade has naturally been handicapped by the fact that money, instead of circulating freely, is being hoarded. Conditions in

China were steadily improving until the outbreak of the recent trouble caused another setback, and I regret to say that at present business generally is seriously hampered. It is to be hoped that these internal disturbances will speedily end; as once confidence is restored and merchants are able to move goods with safety, I feel sure we shall see trade active in the Far East. With regard to the present disturbances, I should like to especially refer to Shanghai, where the recent fighting was the cause of considerable anxiety. I cannot but think that in view of the large population and enormous financial interests in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, steps should be taken to prevent life and property being exposed to such grave risks as those lately encountered. The interests of China are identical with those of other nations in this respect; for it is conceivable that losses could be incurred of such magnitude that an indemnity to meet them might cripple the country financially for many years.

## THE SEXTUPLE LOAN.

When addressing you in February last, my predecessor in the chair announced to you that a satisfactory agreement had been arrived at between the Chinese Government and the Sextuple Group with regard to the terms of a loan of £25,000,000, the concluding formalities of which awaited only the completion of arrangements between the Chinese Government and the Powers interested, for the appointment of suitable foreigners to the advisory and executive posts contemplated by the loan agreement. The discussion of this matter took longer than was anticipated, and in the meantime, in the latter part of March, the unexpected announcement was made that the American Group, for reasons which were published in an official communication to the Press, had withdrawn from the Sextuple consortium. The American share was, however, taken over by the five remaining groups, and on the 26th April, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, the reorganisation loan was signed. The loan of £25,000,000 was issued on the 31st of May simultaneously in London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg and Brussels, and the success it achieved bore testimony to the concurrence of the public with the wisdom of the policy which had been so patiently adhered to by our own and the other Governments, and the necessity for proper safeguards in respect to security and the expenditure of funds, on which that policy was based. The purpose of the loan, aimed at releasing the arrears of the Boxer Indemnity due to the Powers for 1912, aims at releasing the Provinces from the present drain upon their resources, by the consolidation and centralisation of Provincial loans contracted under the late dynasty, and by the disbandment of unnecessary troops; while, at the same time, it provides the Chinese Government with substantial funds for carrying on the administration during the period of transition from a provincial to a centralised fiscal system, and for the reorganisation and reform of the loan, which constitutes the security of the loan. The efforts of the older statesmen in Peking to grapple with the immense problems which surround this task of financial reorganisation are being watched with the keenest anxiety by all who have the interests of this great country at heart, and who believe, like ourselves, in its recuperative power and immense capability for development under a wise financial administration. It is not too much to say that upon the result of these efforts depends the whole future of China, and her ability to borrow on the markets of foreign nations the further sums which are still essential for the industrial development on which she must depend for her growing economic needs. The solution of these grave and vital questions cannot but be retarded, and the future of the country jeopardised, by persistence in party strife and jealousies. The restoration of political cohesion and financial stability must outweigh and precede constitutional ideals, and I express the earnest hope that the younger politicians of China will realise in what direction the efforts of true patriotism should lie, at this the gravest juncture in the history of their country.

RETIREMENT OF MR. HUNTER. Gentlemen, before sitting down, I would like to take this opportunity to express the regret felt by your Directors at the retirement of Mr. H. E. R. Hunter. Mr. Hunter has rendered valuable services to the Bank, and I think it only right to refer specially to the able manner in which he managed our Shanghai branch through very trying and difficult times. His sterling qualities are known to everyone who came in contact with him, and I feel sure I voice the feelings of you all in expressing very sincere regret at the loss of his services and in wishing him many happy and prosperous years at home. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may put to the chair.

There were no questions, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, as presented.

Mr. Youse said—Gentlemen,—I think you will all agree that the statement the Chairman has put before us is a very satisfactory one, and results largely from

the talented administration of the Bank's affairs. It is very satisfactory to see the sterling reserve kept at a realisable value of £1,500,000, although to do this has necessitated large drawings from the half-year's profits, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of such expenditure. As our Chairman pointed out, in this part of the world we have been living in troublous times, and it is with some relief that the present position permits us to have reasonable hopes of a period of peace. It is particularly pleasing to see China emerging from her troubles without, so far as we know at present, having handicapped her development by making herself liable for indemnities to foreign Powers. We now look forward to the time when good government will eliminate such risks as have been recently run by the inhabitants of Shanghai and other Treaty ports. Gentlemen, it is with much pleasure that I second the report.

The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Bowley proposed that the appointment of Mr. P. H. Holyoak and the Hon. Mr. D. Landale as Directors be confirmed. Mr. Lefse seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to. The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB "AT HOME."

ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

On Saturday the Kowloon Cricket Club held an "At Home" at the Club Pavilion and ground, and notwithstanding that heavy rain in the latter part of the afternoon caused the abandonment of the team spoon tournament when at a most interesting and exciting stage, those present managed to spend an enjoyable afternoon.

The annual presentation of prizes afterwards took place. Mr. P. R. Wolf, the acting-President of the Club, in the course of a short speech, referred to the success of the Club in the Cricket League last season. They had attained the second place, and he hoped that next season they would come out at the top. In the previous season they won the Tennis League trophy, but this year, unfortunately, they had the same position as in the Cricket League, No. 2 on the table. Still he thought that was very gratifying. He thanked Mr. Green for the very able way in which he had run the tennis tournament this year, and also Mr. Mead for taking over Mr. Green's duties while he was away. The games were keenly contested, and the handicapping was very good. There was certainly one thing which might have been a greater success, and that was the American tournament. He hoped that if the Club had another such tournament next season some of the players would be more sporting, and play them out to a finish, and not abandon them as soon as they saw they had no chance of winning. He thought all members of the Kowloon Cricket Club should be very thankful for the splendid opportunities they had for sport and on such cheap terms. (Hear, hear.) In regard to the prizes, no one could complain that he did not get a chance, because there were sufficient for all. He understood that those who did not win a prize in the tournaments and turned up that day to play would get a spoon. He believed that he was one of the winners of the spoons. (Laughter.) He then called upon Mrs. C. W. Jeffries, the wife of the Hon. Treasurer, to present the prizes. The prizes were handed to the successful players in accordance with the following list:—

TENNIS SECTION.  
Club Championship.—S. E. Green.  
Championship Final Round.—1. Major Hunter; 2. Lieut. Beattie.  
"A" Class Singles Handicap.—1. S. E. Green; 2. E. Abraham.  
"B" Class Singles Handicap.—1. G. Wolf; 2. K. Macaskill.  
"C" Class Singles Handicap.—1. H. S. Rouse; 2. A. Bierman.  
Semi-Centenary.—Major Hunter and Captain Clarke; 2. D. J. MacKenzie and H. E. Stevens.  
American "A" Class Singles.—1. S. E. Green; 2. H. E. Stevens.  
American "B" Class Singles.—1. G. Wolf; 2. H. S. Rouse.  
American Doubles.—1. C. W. Jeffries and H. Evans; 2. F. D. Haigh and J. H. Mead.

CRICKET SECTION.  
1st XI.—Bowling, K. Macaskill; fielding, H. S. Rouse; batting, Eng.-Lt. E. C. Smith.  
2nd XI.—Bowling, G. Wolf; batting, L. Whyte; best all-round, D. J. MacKenzie.  
In the spoon tournament the results at the close were as follows:—  
A team (Green and Chunging, Cope and Wolf, Rouse and Jack). 40. C team (Beattie and Brown, P. H. Wolf and Davidson, E. and R. Abraham). 34. D team (Stevens and Elson, Wood and Mead, Brown and Haigh). 29. B team (Pile and Weaver, Jeffries and Macaskill, Bryson and May). 23.

On the proposition of Mr. Brawn, the Hon. Secretary, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Jeffries for presenting the prizes, and Mr. Jeffries, replying on behalf of his wife, expressed the thanks of the Committee and members of the Club to the donors of the handsome prizes.

## PERTUSSIN.

Is a harmless and efficient remedy against all diseases of the respiratory organs, especially WHOOPING COUGH, CATARRH OF LARYNX, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHIAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, &c., which has been recognised unequalled by the highest authorities. Also the AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS will be greatly relieved by the use of it.

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SHANGHAI.



## V.R.C. AQUATIC SPORT.

## THIRD NIGHT FETE.

The third night aquatic fete promoted by the V.R.C. was brought off on Saturday, and proved a great success. This was largely due to the sporting spirit displayed by the veterans, who turned out to a man to compete for honours in the ladies' nomination competition, and incidentally to show the younger generation of swimmers that they had not altogether forgotten an art in which they used to excel. There were also some interesting swimming events on the programme, and the committee carried things through to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Band of the 8th Rajputs played selections of music during the evening. The officials were:—

Starters.—Messrs. A. E. Alves and F. Lamont.  
Timekeepers.—Messrs. A. S. Ellis, T. Rowan and E. Frohlich.  
Water Polo Referee.—Mr. A. E. Alves.  
Umpire.—Mr. W. Logan.  
Judges.—Messrs. A. A. Alves, F. Lamont, A. Rodger, W. Anderson, G. L. Duncan, R. C. Witchell and G. Sewell.  
Competitors' Stewards.—Messrs. Crowther Smith, F. P. Lenfesty and F. Taylor.  
Results of events were as follows:—

THREE LENGTHS HANDICAP (75 yards).—First heat: 1, L. C. R. Souza, receives 3secs.; 2, H. J. White, receives 8secs. Time, 40 2/5secs. Second heat: 1, R. C. Witchell, receives 3secs.; 2, F. L. da Roza, receives 4secs. Time, 43 3/5secs. FINAL.—1, L. C. R. Souza, 47 3/5secs.; 2, R. C. Witchell, 47 4/5secs.

This proved an excellent race, and great excitement prevailed among the spectators during the struggle between the first and second men in the final stages. White led in the first and second lengths, but the pace proved too warm for him and Roza, and they fell out in the last lap, leaving Witchell and Souza racing almost level. Nearing the finish of the lap Witchell had a slight lead on Souza, but the latter put on a final spurt and just succeeded in securing first place by a touch. It was so close a shave that very few of the spectators saw it, and quite a number of them were of opinion that the result was a tie.

RUNNING HEADER FROM SPRING BOARD.—1, G. E. Lacey, 39 points; 2, S. Jex, 38 points. This was another sealed handicap event, and points were allowed for form, distance, entry and recovery.

LADIES' NOMINATION.—1, A. E. Dunrich; 2, D. Carvalho.

This was the event of the evening, and since the last interport swim probably no aquatic competition held in the Colony has created more amusement or been looked forward to with greater interest. The entrants had to dive for cups, and all were required to remain in the water for a period of five minutes. A loud and long burst of laughter announced the appearance of the contestants on the pathway above the bath. Bedaubed with paint like Indians on the warpath, and clad in quaint and striking costumes, they threaded their way in Indian file through the cheering spectators. Heading the list was Mr. A. E. Dunrich, wearing a diving dress the like of which has probably never before been seen in the V.R.C., and with a placard on his chest proclaiming him the best diver. Mr. F. B. Hall appeared as a buxom damsel, and looked very attractive in the dainty lingerie which he wore. The other veterans were also "dressed to kill," and as they pirouetted around the bath kept the spectators in roars of laughter. An official announced that a number of cups were in the bath, and that the man who brought the most to the surface would be the winner. The competitors took a header. Mr. Dunrich's recovery was marvellous. He swam to the side of the bath and, drawing nine cups from the folds of his ample gown, handed them over to the officials. Then he went under once more bringing another four cups to the surface, and as he handed them over the side the Club resounded with shouts of "Bravo, Tich." "Well done, Tich." Then the names were written up on the board, and when Dunrich headed the list there was another boisterous outbreak of cheering. The band then struck up "The passing of Salome," and the veterans gave a final exhibition of diving to music, and received such an ovation as is seldom accorded to performers in the Colony.

220 YARDS SCRATCH RACE.—1, J. C. Finch, 2min. 45secs.; 2, C. J. Cooke, 2min. 47secs. This race was a trial for likely interport representatives, and the starters were:—C. J. Cooke, A. A. Claxton, J. C. Finch and L. C. R. Souza. The swimmers got away together, Claxton taking the lead and holding it until the third length. Finch and Cooke following in second position. In the fifth length Finch and Cooke, racing level, were in the van, but in the sixth Finch drew to the front and as he turned into the seventh lap still had a slight lead. At this stage Claxton and Souza gave up, but Cooke held Finch well, and made a big effort to overhaul him in the home length. The leader, however, kept his advantage and succeeded in beating Cooke by a yard.

TEAM RACE.—1, J. C. Finch's team, comprising A. H. Carroll, A. V. Barros, G. E. Lacey and F. A. Macleod.

WATER POLO.—The sport concluded with a game of water polo between teams captained by R. C. Witchell (Whites) and A. A. Claxton (Blues). The sides were well matched and the Blues succeeded in securing a victory by a somewhat lucky goal registered early in the first half.

## INTERPORT SWIMMING.

The final interport swimming tests will be held this afternoon at the V.R.C., commencing at 5.30 p.m. As the public of Hongkong is being asked for subscriptions to defray the cost of sending a representative Hongkong swimming team to Shanghai, the committee feel that the public should be allowed an opportunity of witnessing these tests, and are therefore throwing the Club open this afternoon to all who may care to attend and watch. At the conclusion of the tests there will be a polo match, Hongkong interport polo team v. The Rest, which will be well worth seeing.

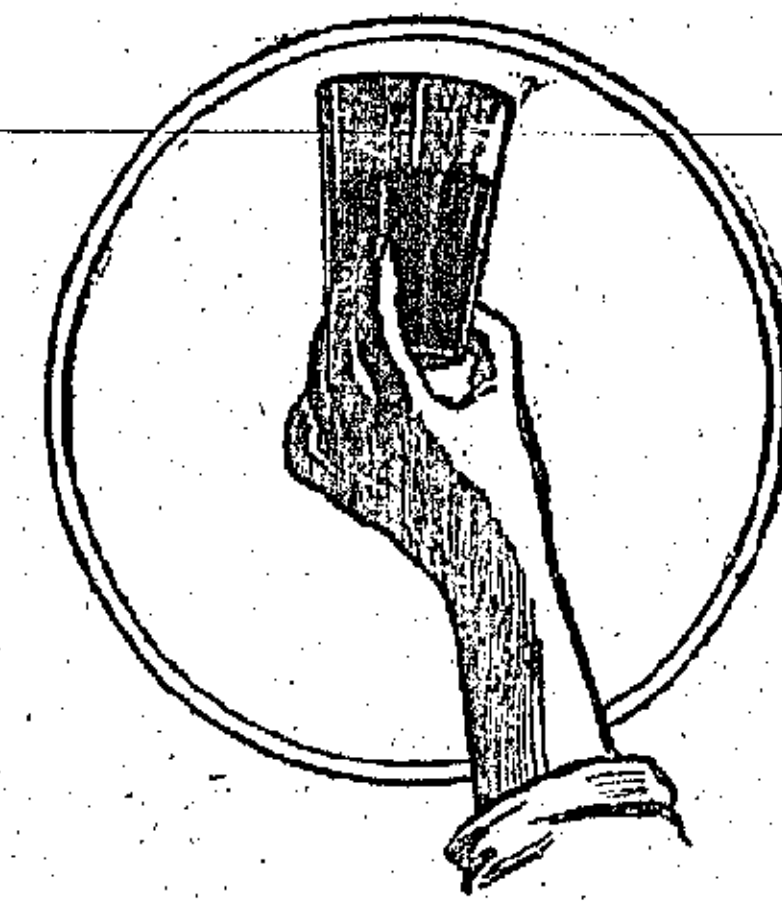
## HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS OF THE 5TH ROUND.

Simpson, J. (Taikoo) beat Farrell, P. (Taikoo), 21 points to 13.  
Dorrington, S. (Taikoo) beat Harvey, D. (Kowloon), 21 points to 11.  
Pile, A. G. (Civil Service) beat Gourlay, D. (Police), 21 points to 6.  
Russell, W. (Kowloon) beat Guy, L. (Kowloon), 21 points to 19.  
The winners of Simpson v. Dorrington and Russell v. Pile meet in the final.

## INTIMATIONS

## THE BEST THE BREWER'S BREW



## GUINNESS'S

## "WHEEL" BRAND STOUT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON,

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THE AMERICAN WATCH

OF FINEST QUALITY AND HIGH PRECISION

ADJUSTED FOR TEMPERATURE AND POSITIONS.

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CHATER ROAD.

[4]



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed Daily Press only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1913, at the rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING Per Share of \$125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1913. [979]

## THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 4, Connaught Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1913, at 11.30 in the morning, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1912, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th August, to THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1913, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1913. [980]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS date London 25th June, 1913, may be had on application at the Offices of the Undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1913. [981]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF SOO PAO SUN (蘇葆生) deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 13th day of September, 1913.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 8th day of August, 1913.

DEACON, LOCKER, DRACON & HARTSON.

1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Administrator. [982]

## WANTED.

AN INFLUENTIAL COMRADE for a well-going concern. Good Security required.

Apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. [983]

## WANTED.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS to accompany family to Australia, remaining there about 18 months. Only Europeans need apply.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. [984]

## TO LET.

NO. 104A, THE PEAK, GOUGH HILL, from 15th October, for 6 months or more. Fully furnished. SIX ROOMS.

Apply—  
H. W. D. SHALLARD,  
Care of P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. [985]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA," carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1913, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s "MACDONALD," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valinables and Tea and Cargo for France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay in the "ARCADIA," due in London on the 11th October 1913.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. [1]

## PUBLIC COMPANY

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SHARE CERTIFICATE with respect to (3) THREE Shares, Nos. 17482/17484, in the above-named Company standing in the name of ADELINO OSCAR GUTTIERRES of HONGKONG has been LOST. SHOULD the said SHARE CERTIFICATE not be produced on or before the 28th of August, 1913, it shall be declared NULL and VOID, and a new SHARE CERTIFICATE will be made out in the name of ADELINO OSCAR GUTTIERRES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

St. George's Building,  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1913. [972]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

ON and from October 1st, 1913, the Price of GAS to the Public will be Reduced to \$2.50 per 1,000 Cubic Feet.

By Order of the Directors,  
J. McCUBBIN,  
Acting Local Secretary and Resident Engineer.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1913. [958]

## NOTICE.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our Numerous Patrons and Customers that we have opened a NEW SILK STORE in the most up-to-date Style and Fashion at the Large and Commodious Premises No. 38 and 40, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs. H. Rattienje & Son, where we are displaying an entirely new, handsome and gorgeous Stock of SILK GOODS and JEWELLERY WARE of all Descriptions in a Variety of New, Elegant and Attractive Designs and Patterns.

The Stock Includes a Choice Selection of Turkish, Persian and Indian SILK CARPETS and WOOLLEN RUGS in Chaste and Elegant Patterns.

Prices Specially Reduced for Summer.

Cheapest Store in the Colony.

An Early Visit Earnestly Solicited.

D. CHELLARAM.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1913. [907]

## WANTED.

IN a Foreign Commercial Firm at Canton, a CHINESE ASSISTANT. Security required.

Apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1913. [976]

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SKILFUL, Safety in the General or Electric.

Miss MORITA.

Care of NIPPON HOTEL,

15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road,

Opposite Blake Pier.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1913. [552]

## FOR SALE.

A GOOD RETAIL BUSINESS in HONGKONG. Owner retiring.

Easy terms of purchase.

Apply in writing to—

GOLDING & RUSS,

Solicitors,

6, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1913. [916]

## FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS

## SPECIALITIES

CORNEO OX TONGUES,

CORNEO BEEF,

CORNEO PORK,

PRESSED BEEF,

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

These are a few of the delicacies offered for sale by

THE

DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

29

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1913. [45]

## NOTHING BETTER FOR THE

## SEASON!

JUST RECEIVED.

STYLISH BATHING DRESSES and CAPS.

FINEST VOILES, STRIPED, FLOWERS and FANCY.

FINESTMUSLINS, PLAIN and DOTTED

EMBROIDERED MATERIALS, &c., &c.

You will find Our Range Incomparable for Quality, Style and Prices.

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Hongkong, 26th June, 1913. [45]

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1913. [986]

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS  
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THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered SATURDAY, 23rd inst., at Noon, will, in addition to landing charges, be subject to storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown.

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O. H. KITTER,

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1913.

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THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on 23rd inst., at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be held on 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be filed on or before 30th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO,

Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1913.

## SOTTO EXTRADITION CASE.

THE DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

SUCCEEDS ON THE PLEA OF "RES JUDICATA."

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, the First Magistrate, delivered his decision on Saturday in the case in which the Government of the Philippine Islands, sought the extradition of Vicente Sotto, the editor of the *Philippine Republic*, to the Philippines, alleging that he had been convicted of the crime of abduction at Cebu.

The following is the full text of the judgment:

The defendant, Vicente Sotto, was charged before me under the Extradition Act 1870 of being convicted of the commission of the crime of abduction at Cebu in the Philippine Islands within the jurisdiction of the United States of America. Mr. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Bruton for the defence. At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution Mr. Bruton, solicitor for the defendant, applied for the discharge of the defendant on the grounds that the Crown had not made out their case against the defendant. The first ground alleged was that the prosecution had not proved that the Philippine Islands were a constituent part of the United States. The second point was that the documents were not properly authenticated. The third was that there was no evidence of an extraditable crime, and the fourth was that under Section 6 of the *Habeas Corpus* Act the matter was *res judicata*. The fifth point was that the Orders in Council have not been proved. This last point was afterwards abandoned by the defence. I should here mention that the present defendant was charged in April, 1912, with respect to extradition proceedings. The offence, which was that of abduction, was exactly the same as the present charge. The Magistrate (Mr. E. A. Irving) made an order committing him. The defendant was then brought up on a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* and discharged by the Full Court. The case is reported in the *Hongkong Law Reports*, Vol. VII., p. 339. I should now deal with the first point. Mr. Bruton first referred me to Section 25 of the Act. Section 25 of the Act is as follows:—

"25.—For the purpose of this Act, every colony, dependency, and constituent part of a foreign State, and every vessel of that State, shall (except where expressly mentioned as distinct in this Act) be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of and to be part of such foreign State."

Mr. Bruton then stated "The Philippine Islands are not a Colony or dependency, therefore the prosecution must prove that the Philippine Islands are a constituent part of the United States."

Mr. Anderson, Consul General of the United States, had given evidence to the effect that the Philippine Islands were neither a dependency nor a Colony. The question which I have to decide is what is the construction to be placed on Section 25 of the Act, and also what is its scope and object. I am of opinion that the words "Colony, dependency and constituent part of a foreign State" refer to dependencies and to dependencies alone and do not refer in any way to the parent Foreign State. If you look at the last line of the section you find these words "to be part of such Foreign State." If the words "constituent part of a Foreign State" referred to the parent Foreign State it would not be deemed "to be part of such Foreign State."

The scope and object of the section is to make it quite clear that a Foreign State includes dependencies. Sir Francis Pigott in his work on Extradition refers to Section 25 in three places, on pages 164, 166 and 172. Pages 164 and 166 refer to that portion of Section 25 which relates to foreign ships. The first paragraph on page 172 is as follows:—

"With regard to foreign colonies, Section 25 provides that 'every Colony, dependency, and constituent part of a Foreign State' is to be deemed within the jurisdiction of and to be part of such Foreign State, except where expressly mentioned in the Act as distinct. It would seem, therefore, that in the case of a fugitive from a foreign Colony to the United Kingdom, the requisition is to be made in the usual manner by the diplomatic representative of the Foreign State, and not the colonial Governor. But where the fugitive from a foreign Colony is in a British Colony, there is an express distinction made by the Act. The section is so drafted that it seems doubtful whether the requisition could be made to the Secretary of State by the diplomatic representative in England, and by him forwarded to the Governor of the Colony."

The marginal note to this paragraph is "Foreign Colonies," and Sir Francis Pigott makes it very clear that the words in Section 25 "every Colony, dependency and constituent part of a Foreign State" refer to Foreign Colonies. I may mention Sir Francis Pigott does not mention Section 25 in his judgment in the *Habeas Corpus* proceedings. I now propose to refer to the evidence given at the trial. Mr. T. C. Welsh, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands, was called as a witness for the prosecution. Mr. Welsh is also an admitted Barrister of the Federal Court. His evidence as to the political status of the Philippine Islands in relation to the United States was as follows:—

"The United States is a Federal Republic, originally consisting of thirteen individual States which had won their independence and each of which was sovereign and all of which at the time of the adoption of the Constitution were united in a confederacy, the central government of which operated only upon the States and not upon the citizens. By the adoption of the constitution a central government was formed to which the individual States yielded their attributes of sovereignty with respect to foreign relations and to some extent with respect to their relations with each other, each retaining its sovereignty with respect to the regulation of its internal affairs. By the constitution also the Federal Government obtained full powers and direct sovereignty over the citizens of the several States. About the time that the constitution was adopted there was ceded by the several States to the United States a large amount of territory the title to

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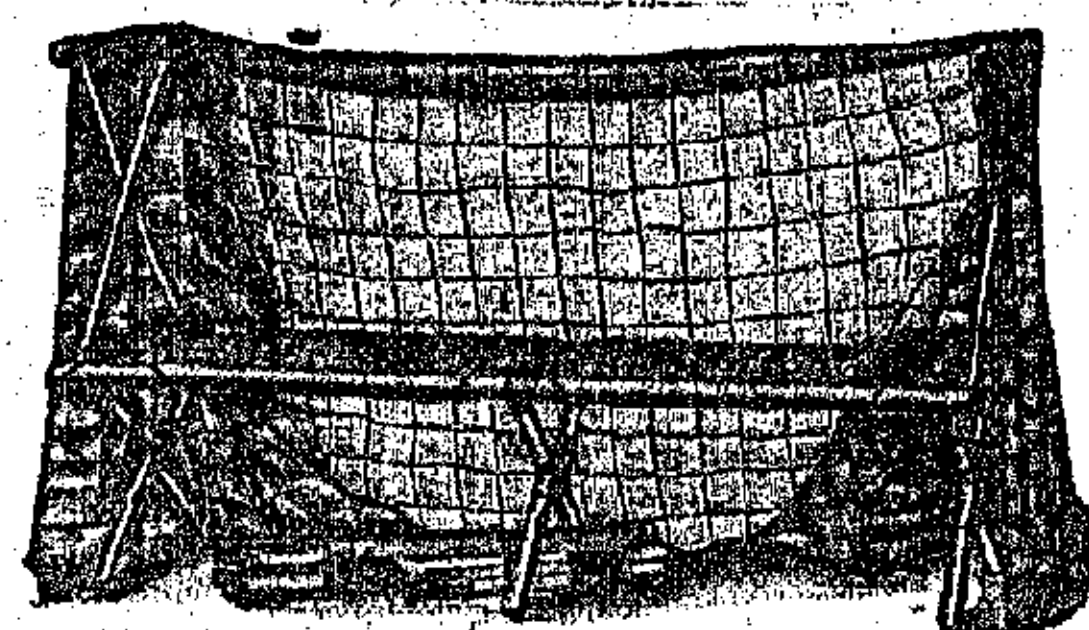
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which was claimed by the States. By the constitution the Congress was given power to regulate and govern the territory and other property of the United States and also the power to declare war. The treaty making power was placed in the hands of the Executive subject to confirmation by the Senate, which is the Upper House of the Congress. By virtue of the powers which I have mentioned Congress has from time to time provided various forms of government for the territory which I have mentioned as well as for other territory which States by treaty or by the voluntary offer of the inhabitants of such territory. The instances of this are sufficiently numerous to have established a customary rule of practice with regard to the treatment of such territory. The case of Florida, which was instanced in the cross-examination of Mr. Anderson, furnishes an early example of the practice which has obtained ever since. In that case, after the cession by Spain of the source of government until such time as Congress should exercise its constitutional function of providing a Government of its own devising in accordance with the United States Constitution and the Treaty, which in that case provided that the inhabitants should be admitted to the privileges of citizens of the United States. I would say that the Treaty with Spain ceding Florida was in 1819. The President continued to be the source of government in that territory until 1821. Congress passed an Act authorising a territorial Government for the territories of East and West Florida and providing further that until the end of the first session of the next Congress unless provision therefor should sooner be made by Congress, all the military and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government should be vested in such persons and exercised in such manner as the President should direct. (The Act of Congress with respect to Florida passed in 1821 was put in as an exhibit.) On March 30th, 1822, Congress passed the Act establishing a territorial Government in Florida (chapter 13 of the first session of the 17th Congress). Florida continued to be a territory until 1845, when it was admitted to the Union. Roughly speaking, that has been the course pursued by the United States with all its territorial acquisitions hitherto; that is, a temporary Government has been established in the first place, which has continued for longer or shorter periods until the people of the United States have tentatively expressed a promise later to admit to the Union. During this first period the territory is called for convenience an unorganised territory, in distinction from the regularly organised territories, which is the second period of evolution into Statehood. The Philippine Islands were acquired from Spain, first by military occupation and finally by the Treaty of Paris. After the Treaty of Paris and until March 2nd, 1891, the source of Government in the Philippines was the President of the United States. On the last date Congress passed an Act by way of a proviso in an Appropriation Bill, chapter 803 of the 51st Congress, which is commonly known as the Spooner Amendment, providing that all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippines should until otherwise provided by Congress be vested in such persons and exercised in such manner as the President should direct. At this point I would call attention to the fact that while the Treaty of Friendship of 1819 provided for the future admission to citizenship of the inhabitants of Florida, the Treaty of Paris specifically left the determination of the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the ceded territory to Congress. On July 1st, 1902, an Act was approved temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of Civil Government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes (chapter 1369 of the first session of the 57th Congress). The Philippines are still governed under the provisions of that Act. It was held with respect to Florida and it was held with respect to the Philippines that the provisions of the Constitution do not all of them of their own force extend to newly-acquired territory of the United States, but that Congress has power to extend such provision or provisions as it may see fit. Congress has among other things legislated as to the status of the inhabitants of the Philippines, granting them what is called Philippine citizenship and authorising the Philippine Legislature to provide for the naturalisation into Philippine citizenship. It has extended to the Philippines most of the provisions of the Bill of Rights and has extended other constitutional provisions. By Exhibit 13 it extended to the Philippine

Islands the provisions of the Revised Statutes with respect to extradition between the United States and foreign countries. It follows that the provision of Article VI. of the Constitution, respecting the force of treaties, are in vigour in the Philippines at least to the extent of extradition. It would be seen from what I have said that if by a citizen means a member of a Civil State entitled to all the privileges of such members the Philippines are not citizens of the United States. If, however, by the word citizen we mean a person owing allegiance to a sovereign and conversely entitled to the protection of that sovereign they are citizens. It follows into the United States we mean having given the status of a sovereign State and member of a union the Philippine Islands have not been so incorporated. If, however, the words mean taken under the sovereignty of the United States, receiving by right the protection of the United States, and having a local and practically autonomous form of Government granted by the United States, then they have been so incorporated. I also propose to refer to the following evidence given by Consul-General Anderson on cross-examination on the 16th June, 1913.

Q.—Has there been any Act of Congress incorporating the Philippine Islands into the United States?

A.—There has been no Act giving the Philippines a general status other than that of an unorganised territory except this Act applies in the case of any foreign State, every "Fugitive Criminal" of that State who is in England shall be liable to be apprehended and surrendered." Section 26 defines a "fugitive criminal" to mean a person accused of an "extradition crime." An "extradition crime" is defined by the same section to mean a crime which if committed in England would be a crime described in the first schedule, and this schedule states what the crimes are. The whole Act has thus to be searched through before the meaning of its leading enactment can be ascertained, and that section introduces the subject in the way of hint. The Section (3) which says that in certain cases suspected persons are not to be surrendered precedes the Section (6) which lays down or rather gives the first hint of the principle which determines when they are to be surrendered. The exception precedes the rule. Moreover, the Act is so drawn that on a first reading it produces on the mind the impression that it is entirely devoted to details of procedure. The most important provision of all is put in a schedule.

I propose to adopt the view of Mr. Justice Stephens with respect to the construction to be placed on the Act 1870. I would also call attention to Section 26 of the Act with respect to the definition of "Fugitive Criminal," which is as follows:—The term "Fugitive Criminal" means "any person accused or convicted of any extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of any Foreign State who is in or is suspected of being in some part of His Majesty's dominion."

Section 17 of the Act, which is as follows:—The requisition for the surrender of a Fugitive Criminal who is in or is suspected of being in a British possession may be made to the Governor of that British possession by any person recognized by the Governor, as a Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul or (if the Fugitive Criminal has escaped from the Colony or dependency of the Foreign State on behalf of which the requisition is made) as the Governor of such Colony or dependency."

Mr. Anderson has given evidence to the effect that the Philippine Islands are neither a Colony nor a dependency. The requisition in this case was therefore rightly made by him as a Consul-General of the United States.

I would also call attention to Section X. of the Ashburton Treaty 1842, which is as follows:—"X. It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty and the United States shall upon mutual requisitions be them or their ministers, officers or authorities respectively made, deliver up to Justice all persons who being charged with the crime of murder or piracy or arson or robbery or forgery or utterance of forged papers committed within the jurisdiction of either shall seek an asylum or shall be found upon the territories of the other."

I am satisfied on the evidence which has been adduced by the prosecution that the Philippine Islands are an integral part of the United States and that they have two delegates in the Congress of the United States, and there are other disabilities applying to such territory, but with these limitations they are a part of the United States. Mr. Anderson also gave evidence as follows:—"I gave evidence in the Police Court (in the former proceedings) that the Philippine Islands were not a Colony nor dependency, but that it was a constituent part of the United States of America for Extradition purposes." Whether Mr. Anderson when he used the words "constituent part of the United States of America" was referring to Section 25 or not I am unable to say. It is obvious what he meant was that the Philippine Islands were an integral part of the territory of the United States. I had already given my opinion that these were "constituent part of the United States" as regards Section 25 to foreign dependencies and to foreign dependencies alone. I would at this stage refer to a portion of the judgment of Sir Francis Pigott on page 143. "It is conceivable that a distant Island might be so incorporated as to form an integral part of the territory of the United States; it is equally conceivable that it should be treated as a separate country altogether under the sovereignty of the United States; something that is quite different from a Colony as we understand it." The late Mr. Justice Stephens in his "History of the Criminal Law of England" in Vol. II., page 67, refers to the Extradition Act of 1870 as follows:—

The Act of 1870 is singularly ill arranged. It nowhere enacts in terms that the persons charged with certain offences may be surrendered. This, which is the leading object of the Act, is effected in the following roundabout way. Section 3 enacts that where this Act applies in the case of any foreign State, every "Fugitive Criminal" of that State who is in England shall be liable to be apprehended and surrendered." Section 26 defines a "fugitive criminal" to mean a person accused of an "extradition crime." An "extradition crime" is defined by the same section to mean a crime which if committed in England would be a crime described in the first schedule, and this schedule states what the crimes are. The whole Act has thus to be searched through before the meaning of its leading enactment can be ascertained, and that section introduces the subject in the way of hint. The Section (3) which says that in certain cases suspected persons are not to be surrendered precedes the Section (6) which lays down or rather gives the first hint of the principle which determines when they are to be surrendered. The exception precedes the rule. Moreover, the Act is so drawn that on a first reading it produces on the mind the impression that it is entirely devoted to details of procedure. The most important provision of all is put in a schedule.

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I propose to adopt the view of Mr. Justice Stephens with respect to the construction to be placed on the Act 1870. I would also call attention to Section 26 of the Act with respect to the definition of "Fugitive Criminal," which is as follows:—The term "Fugitive Criminal" means "any person accused or convicted of any extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of any Foreign State who is in or is suspected of being in some part of His Majesty's dominion."

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I am satisfied on the evidence which has been adduced by the prosecution that the Philippine Islands are an integral

part of the United States and that they are also within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. I am of opinion that it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove more than this. Evidence was put forward by the defence respecting the question of citizenship, naturalization, the wording of certain treaties and other questions. Having regard to my views as to the construction to be placed on the Act, I am of opinion that these questions are not relevant to the issue before the Court. My decision with regard to Point 1 is therefore against the defendant.

I shall now deal with the second and third points. The second point was that the documents were not properly authenticated, and the third point was that there was no evidence of an extradition crime. These two points were taken together. Mr. Bruton admitted that if the documents were properly authenticated there was on the face of such documents a sufficient *prima facie* case made out against the defendant with respect to the crime of abduction. The crime of abduction is one of the crimes set out in the first schedule to the Act and is also one of the crimes to be found in the Extradition Convention signed at Washington on the 12th July, 1869. The documents put in were Exhibits 2 and 3. Exhibit 2 was the requisition. Exhibit 3 consisted of 8 documents and were marked 3a to 3h. Document 2 is a requisition by the Consul-General of the United States in Hongkong upon the Hongkong Government for the Extradition of the defendant to the Philippine Islands. Documents 3a to 3h are a copy of a record of conviction of the defendant, and order of arrest. Exhibit 3a supports to be a copy of the judgment of conviction of the defendant of the crime of abduction in the Court of First Instance for the Eleventh District of the Philippine Islands at Cebu on the 21st December, 1906. Exhibit 3b purports to be a copy of the final judgment of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands in the same case. Exhibit 3c purports to be a copy of the sentence of the said Supreme Court upon the said last-mentioned judgment given December 2nd, 1907. Exhibit 3d purports to be a certificate by the Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court under the seal of the said Court and over the signature of the Chief Justice of the said Court. Exhibit 3e purports to be a certificate by the Executive Secretary for the Philippine Islands under the Great Seal of the Philippine Islands and over the signature of Frank W. Carpenter, Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands. Exhibit 3f purports to be an order of arrest issued by the Judges of the Court of First Instance for the district aforesaid for the apprehension of the defendant dated January 17th, 1913, signed by Adolph Wislizenus, Judge of the said district, and under the seal of the said Court. Exhibit 3g purports to be a copy of the said order of arrest sworn to by the Sheriff of the Province of Cebu upon the said order of arrest given by the Sheriff on the 17th day of January, 1913, before the said Judge under the seal of the said Court. Exhibit 3h purports to be a certificate by the said Chief Executive Secretary under the Great Seal of the Philippine Islands and over the signature of the said Carpenter as such Executive Secretary. Document 3a is not signed. It is a copy. The Certificate to Exhibit 2a is not signed. It is a copy showing that the original was signed. There is no seal on 3a, and 3b is not signed nor is it sealed. 3c is neither signed nor sealed. The rest of the documents are signed and sealed. Exhibit 3f, which is the certificate of the Chief Justice, is as follows:—

United States of America,  
S.S.  
Philippine Islands,  
City of Manila.

I, Cayetano S. Arollano, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true, perfect correct and complete copies in English of the sentence by the Court of First Instance of Cebu in the case of the United States v. Vicente Sotto, et al, for abduction, of the final judgment and sentence of the said defendant in and by the Supreme Court, Philippine Islands, on appeal, and the mandate and order of the said Supreme Court directing the execution of the said sentence as shown by the records of the said Supreme Court in said criminal cause on appeal being cause No. 3,774 on the docket of said Supreme Court. That said accused Vicente Sotto has not filed any bond nor undertaking in the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands to stay the execution of the said sentence, and such sentence is in full force and effect.

(Continued on Page 6.)







# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, & MARSEILLES...	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	10 A.M. 20th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA	NORRE Capt. D. Ashbury	About 23rd Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 28th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barnham	Noon 30th Aug.	See Special Advertisement.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO" .....	On 19th Aug., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING" .....	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" .....	On 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" .....	On 23rd Aug., M'night.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMER "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LINAN" and the S.S. "LUCHOW," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## HAMBURG - AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG, and to NEW YORK  
and from MANILA, HONGKONG and JAPAN to  
VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or.)Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British  
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,  
Levantine, Black Baltic Sea, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA:	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, DUNKIRK AND HAMBURG:
S.S. UCKERMARK ... 28th Aug.	S.S. BERMUDA ... 20th Aug.
S.S. BENEGAMBIA ... 28th Aug.	S.S. SILEZIA ... 22nd Aug.
S.S. LIBERIA ... 11th Sept.	S.S. SAXONIA ... 24th Aug.
S.S. ALBENGA ... 20th Sept.	FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and/or TACOMA & PORTLAND (Or.):
S.S. SUEDEMARK ... 20th Sept.	S.S. UCKERMARK ... 27th Aug.
S.S. ARABIA ... 6th Oct.	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG:
S.S. BEGOVIA ... 20th Oct.	S.S. NIEVIA ... 4th Sept.
S.S. ALTMARK ... 5th Nov.	FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
	S.S. O. J. D. ASLERS ... 7th Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

### SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 19th Aug., at 11 P.M.
"KANTAN" ...	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 22nd Aug., at 11 A.M.
"SAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 20th Aug., at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Ulake Pier).  
During the Month of August FIRST CLASS RETURN FARES to  
FOOCHOW will be subject to a Reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1913.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
via MANILA.MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM ...	30th August	On 19th Sept., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS ...	20th September	On 31st Oct., 11 A.M.
EASTERN ...		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful  
supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.  
A State-Rooms have Electric Fans, a duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
AGENTS.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

### CHIYO MARU. SHINYO MARU TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 22,000 TONS.

### NIPPON MARU & HONGKONG MARU.

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
NIPPON MARU ...	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., Noon.
TENYO MARU ...	E. Bent	MONDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU ...	S. Togo	FRIDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon.
SHINYO MARU ...	H. S. Smith	THURSDAY, 25th Sept., at Noon.
CHIYO MARU ...	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, 17th Oct., at Noon.

THE S.S. "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via  
MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on  
TUESDAY, the 26th August, at Noon.  
(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO  
and the TENANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS

The Steamers—

ANYO MARU, BUYO MARU and KIYO MARU

Fly between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
HONOLULU, HILO, (HAWAII), MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ,  
CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING
BUYO MARU ...	10,500	SATURDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.
ANYO MARU ...	18,500	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Dec., at Noon.
KIYO MARU ...	17,200	THURSDAY, 5th Feb., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS  
TELEGRAPH and TELEPHONE, APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.SPECIAL RATES:—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the  
CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

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REGULAR SERVICES  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

### TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

IN CONNECTION AT TACOMA AND SEATTLE WITH

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

### SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CANADA MARU" ...	K. Hori	SATURDAY, 23rd Aug., at 1 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU" ...	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 4th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU" ...	J. Kanoo	WEDNESDAY, 17th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU" ...	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 2nd Oct., at 1 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU" ...	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 15th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ...	Goto	THURSDAY, 30th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Calling at KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.  
Calling at KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus.  
A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for  
carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

### JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,  
PENANG and COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON MARU" ...	H. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 4th Sept., 4 P.M.
"SAIGON MARU" ...	T. Yamaguchi	MONDAY, 22nd Sept., 4 P.M.
"INDO MARU" ...	K. Komiya	THURSDAY, 25th Oct., 4 P.M.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKKAICHI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU" ...	T. Yamaguchi	FRIDAY, 22nd Aug., P.M.
"INDO MARU" ...	K. Komiya	SATURDAY, 20th Sept., P.M.
"LUZON MARU" ...	H. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 30th Oct., P.M.

### CHINA & FORMOSA LINE.

FOR FOOCHOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU" ...	Y. Yamamoto	

FOR TAMSUI via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU" ...	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.
"SHOSHU MARU" ...	T. Fuchigami	

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	K. Tashiro	THURSDAY, 21st Aug., at 10 A.M.

FOR CANTON.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	K. Tashiro	

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First  
and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.  
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour  
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For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

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Z. KAMIYA,

MANAGER  
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building

## PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO ...	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	On 25th Aug., 4 P.M.
RUBI ...	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	On 4th Sept., 4 P.M.

Electric Light. Fans in every Cabin. Competent Stewards Carried.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers,  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.

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AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

### TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS  
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WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
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Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes  
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GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing  
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES  
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES,  
HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon  
at the Town Office.

### BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 212.

Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK." (449)

## JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED OF OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKINI ...	JAVA	First half of August	SHANGHAI	Second half of August
TJIPANAS ...	SHANGHAI	Second half of August	JAVA	Second half of August
TJITAROEM ...	JAVA	First half of September	JAVA	First half of September
TJILIWONG ...	JAVA	First half of September	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.-mber.
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA	First half of September	JAPAN	First half of September
TJIMAH ...	JAPAN	Second half of September	JAVA	Second half of September
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	Second half of September	SHANGHAI	Second half of September
TJIMANOEER ...	JAVA	Second half of September	JAPAN	First half of October.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for  
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports  
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.

Telephone No. 375.

16

## THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA" ...	20th August.	25th August.
"TAIYUAN" ...	17th September.	24th September.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of  
Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout  
and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.  
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 15th August, 1913. TELEPHONE No. 36. AGENTS. (967)

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINCESS ALICE," Capt. J. Bortfeldt	20,500	Wed'day, 20th Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUETZOW," Capt. H. Fextoe	17,300	About Wed'day, 20th Aug.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW- GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR," Capt. H. Bremer	6,000	Saturday, 6th Sept., at 9 A.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR," Capt. H. Bremer	6,000	About Tuesday, 19th Aug.
JESSELTON, KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO," Capt. J. Koehler	5,000	About End of August.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic  
New System of Telefunken.

For Further Particulars, apply to

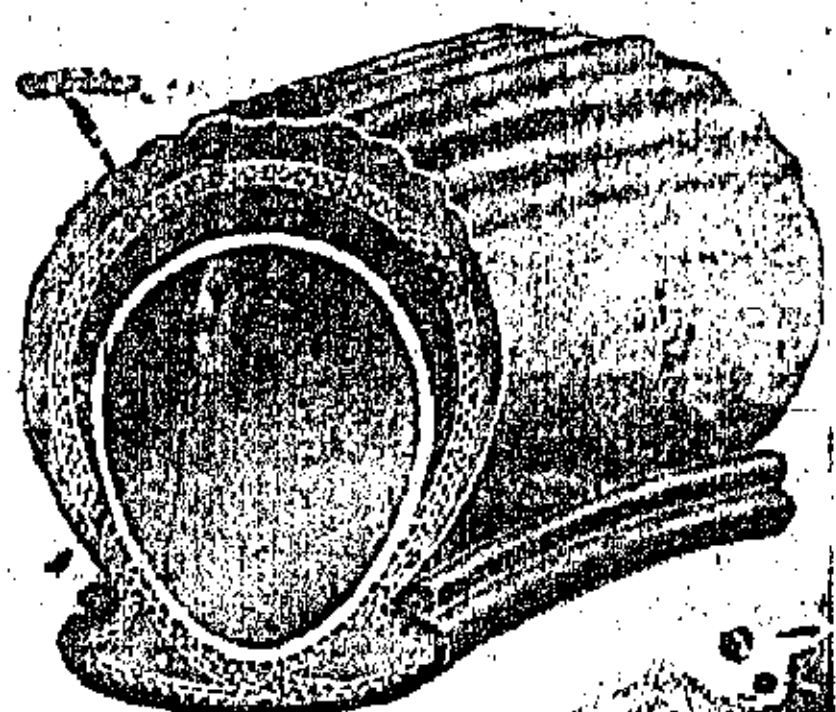
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1913



## PETER'S UNION



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**PNEUMATIC**

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Representative for China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM.**

Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.



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20, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.

## GRAETZIN WIRE LAMPS

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DURABLE

ECONOMICAL.



**65 CENTS**

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**EHRICH & GRAETZ, BERLIN.**  
**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.

## NOTICE POST OFFICE

The *Montague*, with the Canadian Mail, and Mails from London (via Siberia) of Friday, the 1st instant, left Shanghai on Sunday, the 16th at 10 a.m., and may be expected to arrive there to-morrow, a daylight.

The *Luetow*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Friday, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay	<i>Simon Maru</i>	Monday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Monday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Changsha</i>	Monday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin	<i>Changsha</i>	Monday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Wellington, Chiofo and Tientsin	<i>Kueikow</i>	Monday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Hainan</i>	Tuesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki and Seattle	<i>Minerata</i>	Tuesday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Tuesday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe	<i>Gregory Apoor</i>	Tuesday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Tanung</i>	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
STB 123, BURMAN, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, and EUROPE via NAPLES	<i>Pri nces Alice</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Ceylon	<i>Namur</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	<i>Haimun</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, AND JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	<i>Luetow</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Thongwa</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Hangang</i>	Thursday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Thursday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Anhui</i>	Thursday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haitan</i>	Friday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Louit</i>	Friday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Friday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.O., and Tacoma	<i>Canada Maru</i>	Saturday, 23rd, Noon
Philippine Islands	<i>Fucang</i>	Saturday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Saturday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Torilla</i>	Saturday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Chenan</i>	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Zefiro</i>	Monday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haiching</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	<i>Rumano Maru</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES (Late Letters 11 to Noon Extra postage 10 cents)	<i>Chila</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Island	<i>Nikko Maru</i>	Wednesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Wednesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.

## COMMERCIAL

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS, August 16th.

August 16th.

ON LONDON:—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3
	Documentary Bills—discount eight 1/2	2/3
ON PARIS:—	Bank Bills, on demand	251
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	256
ON NEW YORK:—	On demand	203
	Bank Bills, on demand	483
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	493
ON HONGKONG:—	Telegraphic Transfer	149 1/2
	Bank, on demand	149
ON CALCUTTA:—	Telegraphic Transfer	148 1/2
	Bank, on demand	149
ON SHANGHAI:—	Bank, at sight	73 1/2
	Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:—	On demand—Pesos	97
ON MANILA:—	On demand—Pesos	97 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	On demand	85 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	On demand	126 1/2
ON HAIPHONG:—	On demand	14 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON:—	On demand	77 1/2
ON HANKOW:—	On demand	77 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate		\$10.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael		\$52.60
SILVER, per oz.		27 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$7.12 discount
Chinese	10	\$7.68
Hongkong	20	\$7.60
Hongkong	10	\$7.16

## MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

July 26th. August 11th.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 16th AUGUST, 1913.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$800, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$10 1/2	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2	
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$8 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 124	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$9 1/2	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$26 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
DOCKERS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$96, all, & buy.	5 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$94, sellers	3 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	all	\$88 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 107 1/2	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 107 1/2	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$33 1/2	4 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$125, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	all	\$91, buyers	5 p.c.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel, Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	P89, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers	9 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishers Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$2, buyers	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/2	all	7 1/2, buyers	
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$297, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$147, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$357, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 137 1/2	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$786	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$190, @ Ex 73	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$115 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$9 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$46, buyers	7 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	79,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 88	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$72, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Meatschappij tot Mijp. Bosh-on Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 23, sellers	
MISCELLANEOUS.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21	all	\$30 1/2, buyers	
Heavewood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	2/2	all	3/6	
Haut Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$3 1/2, sellers	
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	5/6	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10 1/2	all	\$10	7 1/2 p.c.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 1/2	all	\$9 1/2	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$10	all	\$5	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$97, buyers	3 p.c.
Laxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$55	
SEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$9, buyers	5 p.c.
Donghai Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$58 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$28	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$77 1/2	6 p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$110 1/2	3 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	all	\$55 1/2, buyers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$22	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, sellers	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$25	
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$11, sellers	4 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	
Weissman, Limited	5,000	\$10	all	\$31, buyers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$17 1/2, sales	5 1/2 p.c.

Para Rubber in London 3/8 1/2 per lb.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial Loan	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum Par.	

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 25th August—

11.30 a.m.—The China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Tuesday, 2nd September—

11 a.m.—Auction of H.M.S. *Alacrity* on board at H.M. Naval Yard.

11 a.m.—Auction of H.M.S. *Handy* and H.M.S. *Janus* on board at H.M. Dockyard

A

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## PETER, NESTLE AND KOHLER CHOCOLATES.

## PRIZE COMPETITION No. 6. (AUGUST).

This month we are again offering PRIZES for "COUPLETS," or two lined rhymes. Each "COUPLET" must contain one or other of the following names—

**PETER, NESTLE OR KOHLER.**

The name selected may be placed anywhere in the "Couplet," as long as the rhythm is preserved.

For your guidance we give you a few examples—

First invented, stood Time's test.

Therefore PETER's is the best.

NESTLE's is a Chocolate, of credit and renown.

That's why there's such a lot of it, sold in the town.

Sing a Song of Chocolates, good as good can be.

PETER's, NESTLE's, KOHLER's, the appetising three.

## CONDITIONS.

Every three "COUPLETS" to be accompanied by a PETER's, NESTLE's or KOHLER's Wrapper. So for one wrapper you may send more than one "Couplet."

"Couplets" may be sent in under a nom de plume, which, if a winner, will be published in the Local Papers. Your name will be treated confidentially by us.

The First Prize will be one of our WHIST WATCHES, and will be given for what we consider the best "Couplet."

Consolation Prizes consisting of Chocolate will be given for "Couplets" which we consider are deserving of such.

Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery, we reserve the right to make future use of the "Couplets" without disclosing the authors' names.

Post your attempts to Messrs. PETER's and NESTLE's, P.O. Box No. 351 Hongkong, not later than 30th August, 1913.

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[42-2]

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A TABLE OF THE  
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